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SOURCE

Sovetskoye sudoustroystvo (The Soviet Judicial System), Administration of Educational Institutions, Ministry of Justice USSR, State Publishing House for Juridical Literature, 1950.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The description of the judicial system of the MPR (Mongolian People's Republic) presented below was taken from the section in Sovetskoye sudoustroystvo which describes the judicial systems of the People's Democracies.

Except for slight differences in wording and terminology, Articles 59-71 of the Constitution of the MPR, which define its judicial system, correspond to Articles 102-117, respectively, of the USSR Constitution. Huruls of workers' deputies are the elected organs of state power in the MPR and correspond to the soviets in the UBSR.

Chapter VII, of the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Mongolian People's Republic, deals with the Courts and Office of the Public Prosecutor. It includes the amendments and additions adopted by the Great People's Hurul of the MPR in February 1949.

Article 59. Justice in the MPR is administered by the Supreme Court of the Republic, by aymag and city courts, by special courts of the MPR established by the Great People's Hurul, and by district people's courts.

Article 60. In all courts, cases are tried by permanent judges with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases especially provided for by law.

Article 61. The Supreme Court of the MPR is the highest judicial body. The Supreme Court is entrusted with the supervision of the juricial activities of all judicial organs of the MPR.

Article 62. The Supreme Court of the MPR is elected by the Great People's Hurul for a term or 4 years.

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Article 63. The city court $\sqrt{i}n$ Ulan-Bator and aymag courts are elected by the city hurul $\sqrt{i}n$ Ulan-Bator and aymag huruls of workers deputies for a term of 3 years.

Article 64. District people's courts are elected by the citizens of the corresponding aymag, somon, city, or khorya (in the city of Ulan-Bator) /khorya corresponds to city rayon in the USSR/ on the basis of universal, direct, and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of 3 years. Any citizen who has reached the age of 23, who possesses electoral rights, and who has not been convicted of a crime, can be elected a judge or a people's assessor.

Article 65. Legal proceedings are carried on in the Mongolian language, with the guarantee that any person who does not understand this language will be fully informed of the facts of the case through an interpreter and will have the right to speak before the court in his native language.

Article 66. All court proceedings will be public, and the accused will be guaranteed a defense. Closed court sessions are permitted in those cases especially provided for by law.

Article 67. Judges are independent and are subject only to the law.

Article 68. The office of the Public Prosecutor exercises supreme supervision over the exact execution of laws by all ministries, central organs, and their subordinate institutions, and officials and citizens of the MFR.

Article 69. The Public Prosecutor of the MPR is appointed by the Great People's Hurul for a term of 5 years.

Article 70. The Public Prosecutor's supervision in cities and aymags is exercised by city and aymag prosecutors who are appointed by the Public Prosecutor for a term of μ years.

Article 71. Local prosecutors perform their functions independently of any local organs and are subordinate only to the Public Prosecutor of the Republic.

See following page for diagram.

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